

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy to-day, with local showers; to-morrow showers and warmer.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 63.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 3.—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1922.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL.  
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS  
IN NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CENTS  
WITHIN 200 MILES.  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## HARDING NOW SEES EUROPE NEAR STAGE WHERE U. S. CAN HELP

President Indicates Readiness to Render Aid at Proper Time.

## FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA

Necessary, However, That Exact Situation There Be Fully Revealed.

## ALLIES MORE PRACTICAL

Statesmen in Charge of Rehabilitation Program Move on Scientific Lines.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sept. 2. (Saturday).—Washington, D. C., Sept. 2. President Harding believes the time is approaching when the United States will cooperate fully with the nations of Europe in a program for the economic rehabilitation of the world.

It was made known at the White House to-day that the President regards recent occurrences in Europe as evidence that the allied statesmen are taking a more practical and scientific view of the economic situation, which will make it possible for this country to abandon its attitude of aloofness without deserting the fundamental principles which have governed its course thus far.

It was made clear that the President does not believe that time has arrived yet, but that he sees hopeful signs.

Simultaneously it was made known at the White House that the United States and Soviet Russia are rapidly approaching an understanding which will result in sending the proposed American commission from this country to Russia to study economic conditions there. This commission, in the opinion of the President, will lay the foundation for a resumption of official trade relations with Russia, and perhaps ultimately to recognition, at least provisionally, of the Soviet Government, if certain conditions are met.

**Reparations Question Vital.**  
The President also made it known that no official word has reached this Government regarding the proposed international conference on indebtedness. It is approached from a scientific point of view, never can be stabilized, or put right, until there is a solution of the indebtedness problem, including German reparations.

The Administration is informed that there has been, at least temporarily, a suspension of the drastic policy of the Allies toward Germany. Word has reached the White House that the allied statesmen are looking forward to a readjustment whereby Germany's outside indebtedness—that is to say, the reparations claims against Germany—will be reduced more nearly to a figure which Germany can pay.

The American Government is aware, officially and informally, of course, of the proposals on the other side of the Atlantic for a world conference on indebtedness. The President does not believe, however, that the stage has yet been reached for a scientific study of the economic rehabilitation of the world as a whole, and that the scientific professional point of view of the United States is ready to take part and aid in finding a solution.

## WANTS EXACT DATA.

President Harding has no secret in his mind of the reasons for his inaction in the past. He has been waiting for the Russian Government to make a statement of its position when the situation will justify that course. The United States has laid down certain fundamental conditions upon which it will base any agreement with the Soviet Government. The Russian Government has made representations to the effect that a great many of these conditions are being complied with. The Harding Administration wants to hear officially exactly the situation in Russia to-day.

All the leading nations have been investigating Russia's conditions, especially economic conditions and the desirability of foreign capital going in there. Everywhere it is admitted that for a scientific study of the situation, it is necessary for the restoration of Russia.

It was made plain at the White House to-day that the American people and the American Government are in a measurable accord with Russia. It was explained that Americans want to go there and invest money, but they hesitate to do so without some sort of guarantee both from their own Government and the Russian Government. Before such guarantee can be given by the American Government there must be official acknowledgment of the situation there, and it is for that reason, it was stated at the White House, that it is desired to send an American commission of investigation.

President Harding is convinced that the Russian Government will not long place obstacles in the way of such a commission. The Administration is not encouraging the suggestion, which has come from Moscow, that Russia be granted the reciprocal privilege of sending a commission of investigation to this country. That is regarded merely as a diplomatic gesture, which will not be allowed to interfere with an ultimate understanding.

## CHILEAN AVIATORS CROSS THE ANDES

MENDOZA, Argentina, Sept. 1.—Capt. Arcana and Barahona, the Chilean army aviators who started on a flight from Santiago to Rio Janeiro by way of Buenos Aires, were the second to make a successful jump over the Andes range, successfully reaching this town at the edge of the mountains on a eastward side, and at 5:30 o'clock this morning set off again with Buenos Aires as their immediate destination.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant. Advertising will be found on Page 8-Ad.

## Soviet Cheka Executed 1,766,118 While in Power

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Saturday).—A Riga dispatch to the Times says, that, according to official Bolshevik figures, the Cheka executed 1,766,118 persons before being renamed the supreme political administration last February.

The total includes 6,775 professors and teachers, 8,800 doctors, 355,250 other intellectuals, 1,243 priests, 54,650 officers, 269,000 soldiers, 59,000 policemen, 129,950 land owners, 192,350 workmen and 815,000 peasants.

During the civil war the Bolsheviks have had more killed than all Russia had during the great war.

## SMOKE OVERCOMES TWENTY FIREFMEN

Rescuers Find Victims Lying on Eighth Floor of 39th St. Loft Building.

## THREE SENT TO HOSPITAL

Chief Roach, Capt. Humphrey and Capt. O'Connor are Most Badly Injured.

Smoke and lack of oxygen in a small room on the eighth floor of a ten-story loft building at 234-242 West Thirty-ninth street caused more than twenty firemen to be overcome last night while fighting a fire.

Three of them, Battalion Chief James M. Roach, Capt. Edward Humphrey of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, and Capt. Thomas O'Connor of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, were so badly hurt that they were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment. Surgeons said, however, that they would be able to go to their homes within a few hours.

With the exception of five men, the others were able to return to duty after they had been treated by ambulance and Fire Department surgeons. The five were Firemen David Hurley, Charles Lusi, Frank Parks and Jacob Fischman of Hook and Ladder Company 21 and Frederick Kutzi of Hook and Ladder No. 4. They were sent back to their quarters after treatment. The physicians who attended the men said that all of them would be able to go on duty again this morning.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Hauk of the West Thirtieth street station, who saw water trickling from beneath the door of the entrance at 234 when he passed. He summoned the watchman, and they found that the automatic sprinkler had been started to flow by a fire that had started in the loft occupied by the Quality Embroidery Company. Twenty men of Hook and Ladder Company 21 went upstairs while the men of the engine companies were hooking up their lines. They found the loft divided into small rooms by partitions. The fire was in one of these small rooms. The flames had burned out the oxygen and the room was filled with heavy smoke.

As soon as the firemen, led by Chief Roach and Captains Humphrey and O'Connor, entered the room they were overcome. A few minutes later Acting Capt. Edward Short, leading a group of men of Engine Company 26 up the stairs, found the twenty men stretched on the floor of the room. He sent Lieut. McAvoy for help, and other firemen came and carried the unconscious men to the seventh floor. There they were treated by surgeons from Bellevue and New York hospitals and by Fire Department doctors.

The fire was confined to the small room in which it started, and did only slight damage.

Acting Chief Martin, who was unable to stand, entered the room after the estimated damage at \$15,000 to \$30,000. According to the police employees of the clothing firm have been on strike for a week during which time a detail of police has been on duty at the building.

## SOCIETY WOMEN SCRUB MOTOR LICENSE TAGS

Police Assign and Boss Tags in Pennsylvania Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Several daily frocked women on their way to afternoon teas to-day in the aristocratic main line section of the city, were accosted by a scrubbing brush from a policeman and scoured their automobile license tags.

It was part of a campaign to enforce the State law requiring that the number plates shall be visible fifty feet away.

Edward J. Sweeney, chief of the Radnor township police, had his men stop the cars, offer them a brush, soap and the advice, "Clean up or put up." Seventy-nine motorists were stopped.

## REPORT END OF DISPUTE OVER NORTHLIFFE WILL

London Paper Understands Agreement Has Been Reached

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Express this morning says it understands that a meeting of representatives of the contending parties, who agreed upon a course of action.

## SEVERAL KILLED IN STORM.

Houses Reported Blown Down at Needles, Cal.  
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1.—Reports of a heavy windstorm at Needles, Cal., in the eastern part of San Bernardino county, that was said to have caused the death of several persons and to have blown down a number of houses, were received here to-night.

## AMERICANS TRIUMPH EASILY IN OPENING DAVIS CUP MATCHES

Tilden and Johnston Defeat Australian Rivals at Forest Hills.

## STRAIGHT SETS DECIDE

Champion Wins 7-5, 10-8, 6-0; Californian Scores 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

## RECORD CROWD ON HAND

14,000 Tennis Devotees at Forest Hills for Challenge Round.

By SAMUEL J. BROOKMAN.

While 14,000 spectators, generous in their applause for victor and vanquished alike, looked on from tall, well filled stands, America's defenders of the famous Davis cup clearly and convincingly outplayed and defeated their Australian challengers at Forest Hills yesterday in the first two matches of the international tennis series. It was an impressive triumph for William T. Tilden in the opening match with Gerald L. Patterson, Wimbledon winner, 7-5, 10-8, 6-0; it was an overwhelming one for William M. Johnston over James O. Anderson in the other, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. And now, with only one more victory needed in the three remaining matches, what is there but to conclude that the trophy is safe?

Tennis came into its own yesterday with the gathering of thousands for the climactic event of the year. There have been large galleries in the past at the scene of national and international matches in this country, galleries that attested the growing popularity of a sport truly international, but never before had the capacity of the stands at Forest Hills been taxed as they were yesterday, never before had late arrivals been confronted with the information that there was "standing room only."

For an hour before Tilden and Patterson came on for the opening test match, after special train unloaded hundreds of devotees until there was a steady stream leading all the way from the railroad station to the ticket booths outside the grounds. Automobiles seemed to stretch for a mile toward and beyond Queens Boulevard, and just before match time seemed to multiply twofold within a few minutes.

## Tilden Is Fought to Standstill.

It was an orderly but highly enthusiastic gathering that showed it appreciated the spectacular in tennis and that came to be treated to enthralling rallies, to thrilling sets, to everything that contributes to the kaleidoscope on a tennis court. Admittedly the world's best exponent of the game were there, and there was no reason for expecting other than the best of the game has to offer. They were not disappointed in the opening match in which a courageous, determined Patterson fought a brilliant Tilden almost to a standstill for two sets only to weaken when the American champion reached dazzling heights, but the determined Tilden, after a hard fighting but erratic Anderson went down at the hands of a wonderfully effective, businesslike Johnston deprived the second contest of the day of much of the interest it had promised.

In the stands joyful pride over the success of the American defenders was mingled with genuine regret over the failure of the challengers to take at least as a memento of their effort. The crowd was as ready to cheer at the first sign of a winning spurt on the part of either Australian as it was to wax enthusiastic over sparkling play on the part of either American. It seemed to make a special effort to show its appreciation for the sportsmanship and skill were appreciated and that if they could beat the defenders they could be sure of the whole-hearted admiration and congratulations of the American tennis public.

Leaving court after his fine effort against the American champion, Patterson received every bit as general a commendation as Tilden was, off the court less than a minute after the match was over.

It was fortunate indeed, as matters turned out, that the day of the match was so clear.

Continued on Page Eleven.

## KEITH PLANS ENTRY IN LEGITIMATE FIELD AS SHUBERTS' RIVAL

Vaudeville Circuit's Scheme Seen as Retaliation for Shubert Vaudeville.

## STARTS NEGOTIATIONS

Booking and Producing Concern Would Also Fight Erlanger Interests.

## LABOR CIRCLES CONFIDENT

Any Recommendation Will Be Adopted.

## HARDING GETS APPROVAL

Senators Indorse Action in Obtaining Injunction Against Strikers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sept. 2. (Saturday).—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced to-day that he would lay before the executive council of the federation next week the question of a general strike of all labor unions in the country as a protest against "government by injunction."

Mr. Gompers refused to predict what action would be taken, but said that neither he nor the council could call such a strike. There was no mistaking the confidence in labor circles, however, that any recommendation would be accepted by the crafts. President Gompers said hundreds of appeals from unions asking a general strike had been received.

Just an hour before Mr. Gompers made his statement with regard to a general strike President Harding made it known that the Administration considers the injunction obtained in Chicago against the striking railroad shopmen as entirely justified.

It was stated officially at the White House this afternoon that the Government is determined to make transportation as efficient as possible and does not mean to stop at the injunction, if other steps are necessary.

The railroad strike has clearly resolved itself into a contest between the Government and the full strength of organized labor in the United States.

## Senators Indorse Action.

Many of the Senators, including Senator Madson and Senator Chandler of New York, indorsed the Administration's action in seeking an injunction. Many others declined to comment at this time. Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, was outspoken in his indorsement.

While there was some uneasiness manifest at the Capitol, officials generally do not believe that any general strike will be called. All the crafts and organizations composing the membership of the American Federation of Labor would have to vote on such action.

President Harding, it is known, instructed Attorney-General Daugherty to bring the injunction proceedings against the striking railroad shop crafts. He felt that such a step was necessary to establish clearly the determination of the Government to prevent a deliberate hindrance to transportation. No explanation of the Attorney-General's action was deemed necessary by the White House.

Senator Underwood in addition to issuing a formal statement indorsing the Government action, projected the debate on the railroad strike act, which he felt was a step toward stopping incoherent incoherence. He attacked the Administration for failure to take earlier action to end the railroad strike. Senator Watson (Ind.) wanted to know what the Alabama Senator would do.

## POODLE REVEALS SUICIDE.

Barking Attracts Neighbors to Body of Owner.

The barking of a white poodle yesterday attracted neighbors to the home of his owner, George Krumm, 50, a laborer, of 1012 First avenue. Krumm had committed suicide by turning on the gas. Dr. Schoenwald of the City Hospital was called and used a pulmotor on Krumm but could not revive him. A brother, Fred Krumm, who lives in the house, took charge of the body.

## Action Too Long Delayed.

"Settle the railroad strike," Mr. Underwood said. "That you have failed to do. You are just starting to do it to-day. The strike began on the first day of July and here, on the first day of September, your Attorney-General takes out a restraining order to prevent interference with the mails and interstate commerce, which it was your duty to do long ago. You are beginning to act after two months of the strike."

"You cannot with this bill, or any other legislation, produce two tons of coal where only one exists. Your problem is to get that one ton where it is needed most, and you cannot do that until you get this railroad strike settled. Your Administration is just getting started on settling it. You are just beginning to act. I have no disagreement with you as to the objective sought by this legislation, but I do disagree with you as to your methods."

Senator Underwood demanded that the Republicans bring into the Senate immediately an anti-strike bill. He declared the rail strike could be broken at once if the railroad labor board were given power to enforce its decisions. Mr. Gompers (Iowa), chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, announced it was his intention to introduce legislation to put more teeth in the labor sections of the Esch-Cummins transportation act. The Senator from Iowa said he favored applying the anti-strike laws not alone to railroad workers but to "every industry where the Government attempts to do justice to the employees by prescribing working conditions."

Senator Underwood declared: "I don't see why you should hesitate to give a court we created—the railroad labor board—power as to enforce its decisions. Why wait until after the election or until the present strike is over before acting? We are very much more likely to get the bill passed after the election."

Continued on Page Two.

# GOVERNMENT ENJOINS SHOP WORKERS FROM INTERFERING WITH RAILWAYS; GOMPERS TO URGE GENERAL STRIKE

## WORKERS RESTIVE

Federal Chief Says the Unions Insist He Call Upon Every-body to Quit.

## COUNCIL TO DECIDE

Labor Circles Confident Any Recommendation Will Be Adopted.

## HARDING GETS APPROVAL

Senators Indorse Action in Obtaining Injunction Against Strikers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sept. 2. (Saturday).—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced to-day that he would lay before the executive council of the federation next week the question of a general strike of all labor unions in the country as a protest against "government by injunction."

Mr. Gompers refused to predict what action would be taken, but said that neither he nor the council could call such a strike. There was no mistaking the confidence in labor circles, however, that any recommendation would be accepted by the crafts. President Gompers said hundreds of appeals from unions asking a general strike had been received.

Just an hour before Mr. Gompers made his statement with regard to a general strike President Harding made it known that the Administration considers the injunction obtained in Chicago against the striking railroad shopmen as entirely justified.

It was stated officially at the White House this afternoon that the Government is determined to make transportation as efficient as possible and does not mean to stop at the injunction, if other steps are necessary.

The railroad strike has clearly resolved itself into a contest between the Government and the full strength of organized labor in the United States.

## Senators Indorse Action.

Many of the Senators, including Senator Madson and Senator Chandler of New York, indorsed the Administration's action in seeking an injunction. Many others declined to comment at this time. Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, was outspoken in his indorsement.

While there was some uneasiness manifest at the Capitol, officials generally do not believe that any general strike will be called. All the crafts and organizations composing the membership of the American Federation of Labor would have to vote on such action.

President Harding, it is known, instructed Attorney-General Daugherty to bring the injunction proceedings against the striking railroad shop crafts. He felt that such a step was necessary to establish clearly the determination of the Government to prevent a deliberate hindrance to transportation. No explanation of the Attorney-General's action was deemed necessary by the White House.

Senator Underwood in addition to issuing a formal statement indorsing the Government action, projected the debate on the railroad strike act, which he felt was a step toward stopping incoherent incoherence. He attacked the Administration for failure to take earlier action to end the railroad strike. Senator Watson (Ind.) wanted to know what the Alabama Senator would do.

## Action Too Long Delayed.

"Settle the railroad strike," Mr. Underwood said. "That you have failed to do. You are just starting to do it to-day. The strike began on the first day of July and here, on the first day of September, your Attorney-General takes out a restraining order to prevent interference with the mails and interstate commerce, which it was your duty to do long ago. You are beginning to act after two months of the strike."

"You cannot with this bill, or any other legislation, produce two tons of coal where only one exists. Your problem is to get that one ton where it is needed most, and you cannot do that until you get this railroad strike settled. Your Administration is just getting started on settling it. You are just beginning to act. I have no disagreement with you as to the objective sought by this legislation, but I do disagree with you as to your methods."

Senator Underwood demanded that the Republicans bring into the Senate immediately an anti-strike bill. He declared the rail strike could be broken at once if the railroad labor board were given power to enforce its decisions. Mr. Gompers (Iowa), chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, announced it was his intention to introduce legislation to put more teeth in the labor sections of the Esch-Cummins transportation act. The Senator from Iowa said he favored applying the anti-strike laws not alone to railroad workers but to "every industry where the Government attempts to do justice to the employees by prescribing working conditions."

Senator Underwood declared: "I don't see why you should hesitate to give a court we created—the railroad labor board—power as to enforce its decisions. Why wait until after the election or until the present strike is over before acting? We are very much more likely to get the bill passed after the election."

## EARTHQUAKE IS RECORDED.

6,000 Miles From Washington Is the Calculation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—An earthquake of "pronounced intensity" was recorded by the seismograph instruments at Georgetown University this afternoon. The tremors began at 2:35 P. M. and lasted until after 4 o'clock, the center of the disturbance being set at 6,000 miles from Washington.

## LIST OF UNIONS AND OFFICERS ENJOINED BY GOVERNMENT

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The petition asking the issuance of the Federal injunction against striking union labor made the following men and organizations defendants to the action, together with the presidents and secretaries of 119 system federations:

- Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor—Bert M. Jewell, president; J. F. McGrath, vice-president, and John Scott, secretary-treasurer.
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers—James W. Cline, president.
- International Alliance of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers—J. J. Hynes, president.
- International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America—J. A. Franklin, president.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America—Martin F. Ryan, president.
- International Association of Machinists—William H. Johnson, president; E. C. Davis, grand secretary-treasurer.
- International Association of Electrical Workers—James D. Noonan, president.
- Atlanta, Tennessee and Northern System Federation No. 132—J. M. Kee, president; Robert A. Seabury, secretary.

## COAL AT 'FAIR PRICE' REFUSED N. Y. STATE

West Virginia Operators Cancel Orders for 3,100 Tons of Allotment.

## TEST FOR ADMINISTRATOR

Governor Asserts He Wished Balking Producers Were Located in N. Y.

Some 2,100 of the 40,000 tons of soft coal the State fuel authority had announced it would dispose of at cost within ten days was lost yesterday to New York State.

West Virginia operators continued to balk at furnishing the allotment at the stipulated Hoover "fair price," and canceled orders to that amount when Transit Commissioner Harkness, acting State head, refused to pay more. The clash uncovered probably the first test awaiting the new State coal administrator, whom Gov. Miller at the Hotel Gotham said he had selected but would not name until after Labor Day. It was interpreted as a challenge of the new fuel law and of the ability of the State to regulate retail prices without base prices having been fixed at the mines.

Commissioner Harkness immediately notified Washington to instruct all operators with whom orders for the New York allotment of August 16 had been placed that any attempt to boost prices above those existing on that date would amount to automatic annulment. He said:

"We are not concerned over our ability to get all the soft coal we need in the open market—at probably lower prices."

Concerted action by fuel authorities of the different States was likely if further extortion were attempted. The Commissioner intimated, Gov. Miller gave the transit Commissioner Harkness had taken his unqualified approval.

"Mining of hard coal," commented the Governor last night, "upon which depends the health, comfort and to some extent the lives of so many people, should be resumed at once. The settlement itself is up to the mine owners. I do not think they should be permitted to pass the cost of the strike on to the public."

After a pause he added significantly: "I wish some of those mines had been in this State."

Gov. Miller has not yet received definite acceptance from the man to whom he has offered the State coal post, he indicated.

## Interborough Has Fuel.

"I am not looking for any hitch," he explained. "The man I have in mind I hope and believe will accept. It will take him a few days to get his affairs in shape."

The Board of Estimate was informed by Commissioner Harkness it would be meddling if it "injected itself into a matter into which it has no official responsibility" by presuming to investigate the coal stocks of transit companies.

The Interborough announced through the Subway that its bunkers were full and "no one need have the slightest apprehension of a shutdown for lack of coal."

Coal car loadings August 30 jumped to 28,211, a 13,671 gain over the daily average for June last, when there were no strike difficulties, and a gain of 4,523 over the August daily average of a year ago, according to the Association of Railway Executives.

Fuel Administrator Russell of Connecticut advocated fixing of coal prices at mines by law in a letter to Secretary Hoover.

## GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER BEATEN IN MULE RACE

Mrs. Webb Wins Over Mrs. Astor's Belshazzar.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 1.—Mrs. J. Griswold Webb, driving her pet white mule, "Granite," scored a victory over Mrs. Vincent Astor's black mule, "Belshazzar," driven by Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of Governor Nathan L. Miller, at the Dutchess County Fair to-day.

The race was the closest ever seen in this part of the country, because the mules were so friendly. When one would stop trotting, the other would too and relax into a nice slow walk with his partner.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## MAY USE TROOPS

Jurists Say President Has the Power if Federal Court Order Is Not Obeyed.

## AFFECTS 119 UNIONS

Injunction Most Sweeping Ever Issued by American Court.

## CANNOT DICTATE TO U. S.

Daugherty Says Organizations That So Attempt Will Be Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The United States Government to-day procured from Judge James H. Wilkerson of the Federal District Court in Chicago the most sweeping injunction ever issued by an American court, to prevent striking railroad shopmen, officers and members of their unions and affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor from interfering in any way with the operation of the railroads of the nation.

The order for a temporary injunction was issued by Judge Wilkerson after Attorney-General Daugherty had appeared personally before him and prayed for the writ as the latest move by President Harding and the national Administration to keep the railroads running in spite of union labor efforts to tie them up.